

NANKING CAPTURED BY REBEL FORCES

Chinese City Defended for Two Weeks by General Feng Falls at Last.

BOMBARDMENT IS HEAVY

Under Cover of Fire Insurgent Army of 15,000 Enters Walled Town, Defeating Imperial Force of Less Than 7000 Men.

NANKING, Dec. 2.—Nanking has fallen. The entire city is occupied by insurgents.

The rebels' victory came after a heavy bombardment that resulted in much damage to the city. Large forces of rebel infantry rushed into the city as soon as guns made breaches in the wall.

This afternoon a delegation came outside the city and firing ceased. It is rumored that they carried a proposition to surrender, the necessity for which then seemed to be inevitable.

General Feng, notwithstanding the willingness of the Viceroy, Chang Jen Chun, and the Tartar general, to capitulate, held out against such action and had virtually made prisoners of them and established a complete military dictatorship. For the last two weeks General Feng had defied all efforts of the revolutionists to take the city. The circumference of the walled city is 22 miles.

City's Walls High. The wall at various places is 99 feet high, built of solid masonry and is thirty feet thick. The four main gates are at the principal points of the compass.

Tiger Fort lies outside the wall, while Lion Fort inside the wall, commands the river and is well fortified. Tiger Fort likewise is well fortified and equipped.

A few days ago the revolutionists captured Tiger Fort and since then Tiger Hill has been in their hands without causing damage, but sufficient to prevent Lion Fort from seriously impeding the upward advance of Admiral Saha's fleet of 15 warships, which recently went over to the rebels.

Feng's Troops 6000. General Feng inside the city commands 4000 tried and faithful Shan Tung troops and about 2000 other imperial troops.

As the revolutionists advanced from Shan Kiang with 10,000 troops of all sorts and field and mountain guns, Feng manned the forts and guns on Purple Hill. A week ago the main body of imperialists concentrated behind Purple Hill and deployed in a small circle extending from Tiger Hill to Yu-wai Hill, directly in front of the city and commanding the south gate.

Last Wednesday a premature attack on two gates resulted in the revolutionists receiving temporary foothold, but later they were repulsed.

The Associated Press was informed the gates were open as the result of treachery within the city.

The revolutionists withdrew Thursday, realizing that full possession of Purple Hill must be secured to effect the capture of the city, but later took the last fort on Purple and also on Yu-wai.

Heavy Guns Ready. Friday morning, having placed mountain artillery and heavy guns on Purple Hill, the bombardment of the city began from the northeast and much damage was done there. In the evening the revolutionary fire was concentrated on the north and east gates, and rebel infantry was held ready to rush to these points if the walls were breached. Scaling ladders with which to surmount the wall also were prepared.

A few foreigners remain inside Nanking, including the Japanese Consul and his guards.

The revolutionists continually have been reinforced with men and guns. The force with which they entered the city approximates 15,000 men, and they seem determined to take Nanking.

Fu Kow, across the Yangtze River from Nanking, is garrisoned with 1500 of Feng's troops. Fu Kow is the terminus of the partly constructed Tien Tsin-Pu Kow Railway.

Kal promised to send Feng reinforcements by this route, but there is no evidence of their approach. The entire northern section of the line is held by revolutionists.

M'NAMIGAL RETELLS STORY

(Continued from First Page.) when the newsboys came around the fall calling out 'McNamaras plead guilty.' 'Then McLaren came over and told me about the proceedings in court. Of course, I was surprised. I had not expected them to do it so soon.'

'And what's next?' he was asked. 'Oh, I suppose I'll get mine,' he answered. 'I ought to get something for all that I did. I think I might be given anything from one year to life.'

No Previous Promise Made. He chuckled as he suggested his own possible punishment and added, in response to a question, that nothing ever had been promised him for what he had done, a statement later confirmed by Detective McLaren, who said that the promise of District Attorney Fredericks this afternoon was the nearest approach to immunity suggested for McNamigal. The latter then told the story of his dynamiting experience, with some details about which there now is no further necessity for secrecy on his part.

He said he first began dynamiting June 25, 1908, in Detroit, where the Russell Wheel Foundry Company's building then was in course of construction, was destroyed. He skipped from that time until a year ago, when he was in the Conover woods in Wisconsin, with James B. McNamara, and James B. he said, told him then of having just previously dynamited the Times building.

Namara's office I was given instructions by John J. himself regarding the Llewellyn job. He said it had been promised that a Christmas present was to be sent to Los Angeles and that I was to bring it.

'James R. and I went to John J.'s vaults on the fifth floor of the American Central building in Indianapolis, where his office were, and took out a case specially made to carry nitro-glycerin. The District Attorney has the case in his possession here now.'

'Well, that was December 9. We hired a rig and drove out to Beach Grove, an Indianapolis suburb, where we had the explosives cached. There were 15 quarters there and we took it all, leaving two empty cases.'

Three Jobs Outlined. 'We went back to J. J.'s office and I got instructions from J. J. himself to come to Los Angeles, was told me to put shots under the Llewellyn Iron Works and the Baker Iron Works, and to be sure to put one under the Times' auxiliary plant, to add a few more to the list.'

'I left Chicago on December 12 for Los Angeles. I had 19 quarts of the dope in the special carrying case and two quarts in my suitcase. I gave the case with the ten quarts in it to the porter to take care of. I gave him a dollar for his trouble.'

'Just before arriving at the depot on December 16, in Los Angeles, the train ran along by the Los Angeles River, and I took special notice of a good place to cache the dope. When I got here I went to the Hotel Rosslyn and got a room under the name of L. F. McKee. Then I went back to the river, hid the stuff and marked the spot so I couldn't possibly fail to find it when I wanted it.'

'It had been told by J. B. how to get to the Llewellyn Iron Works. He said to go to the part of the city where the streets bear names instead of just numbers, so I located it all right. It took me a few days, though, to find the Baker Iron Works.'

'Then I looked about for the Times' auxiliary plant. J. B. had told me to buy a copy of the Times and look on the editorial page and find the address. I did so, but I found only the business and editorial offices on Spring street, where the paper had moved after its building at First and Broadway had been blown up.'

'I finally found the auxiliary plant. They were setting up a new press there at the time. I had a long talk with the watchman. I looked the place over and decided it was too well guarded to do anything there. About 7:30 the night of December 24 I placed the whole 19 quarts of dope at the Llewellyn Iron Works, timing it to explode at 2 o'clock.'

'About 9 o'clock that night I took the Southern Pacific valley train north to San Francisco, where I remained a few days, and arrived back in Chicago a few days ago.'

Many Other Crimes Hinted. At that point in McNamigal's story Detective McLaren and Barry, who were present, stopped him, saying that, as the crimes committed in Los Angeles were few compared to the whole number charged against the McNamara brothers, and of which McNamigal was said to have had knowledge, it would not do for him to talk too much.

The confessed dynamiter, however, was asked about his confession in which he told of having been instructed to see the 'big chief' and a man named 'Clancy' in San Francisco before coming to Los Angeles on the 'Llewellyn job,' but the detectives instructed him to mention no person by name. That statement, however, was made a part of the court proceedings when his wife, Emma McNamigal, was a witness before the grand jury here last summer.

I haven't seen my wife since she left here, said McNamigal, but he said 'Darrow promised her a life's living if she would desert me, and she took him up. I suppose she'll soon be selling McNamara buttons again. The ought to be his demand for them the next few days. I have scratches' my uncle, George Behm, off the map, too. All I want is to have my children but I don't see how I can have them if I have to go to prison.'

Wife Charged With Knowledge. McLaren declared that Mrs. McNamigal was fully cognizant of all of her husband's dynamiting crimes, despite her statements to the contrary. The detective said that it was Mrs. McNamigal who cut from the newspapers accounts of all the explosions caused by her husband and kept them for him to show to John J. McNamara, as the secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers always forced McNamigal to produce such a clipping before he would pay him for the 'job.'

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CHURCH'S OREGON SURVEY OUTLINED

Home Missions Committees Named to Oversee Work Throughout State.

ALL EYES ARE ON ASIA

Rev. Ward Platt Declares Capture of Orient Depends on Northwest. One Would Imitate Catholics in Caring for Aliens.

'When I get to talking about Oregon I become a fulfilled Presbyterian for God must be forwarded this country before he made it,' declared Rev. Ward Platt, assistant secretary of the board of home missions and church extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church, last night in the auditorium of the Young Women's Christian Association in the course of an address before the conference of those interested in Oregon home missions. The conference was called for the formation of a state survey committee of home missions and with the appointment of this committee to oversee its work in Oregon, the meeting terminated.

'No American doubts,' continued Rev. Mr. Platt, 'that we shall possess the Pacific. The question is what shall be the influence of the Pacific Northwest on Asia? What shall be the spiritual and moral impact? That question will be answered when we can tell how the programme is laid in the Pacific Northwest for the winning of the Northwest.'

America Must Base. He discussed the enormous Oriental travel and the steadily-increasing trade with the Orient. He declared that while congregations in the Northwest are small, the influence of those congregations is world-wide.

'If we make luminous white the Pacific Northwest, we shall capture Asia,' he concluded. 'What is done here for God's kingdom is done for his kingdom on the whole planet. Whoever wins America will win the world.'

Rev. J. E. McAfee, of New York, associate secretary of the board of home missions of the Presbyterian Church, discussed the influence of the United States on foreigners in this country. He spoke of the amalgamation of races in the common 'melting pot,' and asserted that racial characteristics were to be merged in the common American type. These changes, he contended, were both psychological and physiological and eventually, he said, would make in America a sort of amalgamation for the crime of Babel.

10,000 Orientals Here. In the course of a discussion it was asserted that there are 10,000 Orientals in Oregon, only one tenth of whom are reached by the Protestant churches. S. H. Holt, field secretary of the Presbyterian board of home missions, and formerly a missionary in China, read a paper on the condition among Oregon Orientals yesterday morning.

Rev. W. B. Hollingshead, district superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Church, spoke on 'Conditions in the Rural Districts.' Rev. C. W. Parker, state superintendent of the Baptist Home Mission Society, spoke on 'Conditions in the Small Towns.'

Rev. G. E. Faddock, superintendent of the Congregational Home Mission Society, dwelt on 'Foreigners,' and Rev. E. E. Sanderson, of the Bible University at Eugene, conducted by the Christian denomination, spoke on 'Social Ministry.' Discussion followed the various papers.

Bigger Influx Foreseen. Rev. Mr. Faddock said foreigners from Southern Europe are pouring into Oregon and will come in larger numbers after 1915, when the Panama Canal will be finished. He pointed out that they have been taken care of only by the Catholics and that it is time the Protestants did what they could to bring religion to them. In the last two years has been heavy. Italians, Greeks, Bohemians, Hungarians, Germans, Welsh, Slavs and Russian Finns are mentioned.

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WOMEN JURORS ANGERED. Theft of Towels at Spokane River Suffragist Leaders.

SPOKANE, Wash., Dec. 1.—(Special.)—The County Commissioners seem inclined to poke fun at women jurors. If they mean that women on juries are stealing the county towels, they are making a pretty serious charge. We will give the commissioners one more chance to 'make good' and then—Mrs. A. P. Fassett.

Early next week a committee, appointed by the Spokane Women's Non-Partisan League, will call upon the County Commissioners and demand an improvement in the quarters provided for female jurors. The members of this committee are Mrs. F. A. Noteware, Mrs. L. E. Moore, Mrs. Phoebe Cox and Mrs. A. P. Fassett.

'I think the present quarters might be fixed up so as to be satisfactory,' said Mrs. Fassett today. 'But we will demand that, yesterday by the bridge committee. I do not believe the County Commissioners really think women jurors are stealing the county towels, as has been reported. If they do they are making a very serious charge. I think it more likely that women employes in the county building may have appropriated them.'

MILL FIRE LOSS IS \$50,000. Grand Ronde Lumber Company's Sawmill at Perry Destroyed.

LA GRANDE, Or., Dec. 1.—(Special.)—Fire of an origin not yet discovered completely destroyed the Grand Ronde Lumber Company sawmill at Perry, on Grand Ronde River a few miles east of daybreak today.

The night watchman found the shavings' room ablaze and before he got much assistance on the ground the mill was enveloped in flames. Hurry calls to LeGrande for help were answered with a special train load of firefighters who could do but little other than prevent a spread to the lumber yard, planing mill and residences which house the workmen in the mill.

The loss is about \$50,000 and there is no insurance. George Stoddard, who with C. W. Nibley and others owns most of the stock, is out of town and it is not known if the company will rebuild.

Robber Takes Silverware. A robber with a taste for silverware yesterday afternoon waited until Mrs. C. T. Travis, of the Northampton Apartments, had left her home and entered. Filling a suitcase which she had left with initial silverware, taking a gold watch, a plain gold bracelet and a diamond and sapphire ring.

Montavilla Route Cut. Portland rural route No. 1, which starts at the Montavilla station and covers 20 miles, has been changed by order of the Postal Department. It was found that the adjoining route, out of Cleone, is light, so five miles of the Montavilla route have been transferred to it.

Merrick Joins Association. Postmaster Merrick received notice yesterday that he has been appointed a member of the executive committee of the Non-Partisan Association of First Class Postmasters. The next meeting of the association will be held at Atlantic City next summer.

old days," when as high as \$100 was paid for men placed aboard vessels in port. Sullivan, together with "Bunco" Kelley and others, controlled the sailor boarding-house business and gave to Portland an unenviable name in shipping circles because of the manner in which that business was conducted.

Sullivan also added to his unsavory reputation here by his work as political ward heeler. For a time he virtually "owned" the North End and in one election added to his fame as a political boss and trickster by arming himself with a shotgun and driving the Sheriff and authorities from an election precinct in the North End where illegal voting was being carried on.

Later Sullivan showed an interest in the Portland Club, one of the largest gambling houses in the city in the days when gambling of all kinds was conducted openly.

Leaving Portland a few years ago, Sullivan went to Southern Oregon, where he was interested in a mining venture which proved unprofitable. He was next heard from at Goldfield, where he again vainly sought to make a fortune at mining, but he lost everything he had. While at Goldfield he secured as one of the promoters in the last Nelson-Gans fight.

From Goldfield Sullivan went to Los Angeles, where he was arrested by two or two in the Mexico mining districts. But again fortune did not attend his venture and he returned to Los Angeles, where he has since been engaged in the detective business, dividing his time between that city and San Francisco.

HAWLEY ENDS HIS TOUR REPRESENTATIVE'S 3500-MILE TRIP OVER AT ALBANY.

Distinguished Visitor Meets Business Men and Discusses Needs of That Section.

ALBANY, Or., Dec. 1.—(Special.)—Concluding his trip over the First Congressional District, Representative Hawley visited Albany today and was accorded a reception. During the past three months he has covered the entire district, traveling 3500 miles. He has visited every river and harbor in the district except the Willamette river, which has been provided heretofore with a sufficient appropriation to complete the project at the mouth of the river.

Representative Hawley passed the entire day in this city. This afternoon, in company with Manager Stewart, of the Albany Commercial Club, he inspected the west bank of the river at Albany, where a reversion is needed to keep the river in its present channel. Tonight Mr. Hawley was the guest at an informal reception at the Commercial Club, attended by a large number of Albany men. W. A. Eastburn, president of the club, presided and discussed the need of an appropriation for the Upper Willamette. J. S. Van Winkle spoke on the proposed appropriation for securing the approval of the surveys of the townships in Linn County in which the immense body of Northern Pacific timber land is located, so that patents can be issued and the county could tax this land.

Representative Hawley discussed all of these topics and others of interest to the community and a number of short talks were made by others on prospective legislation.

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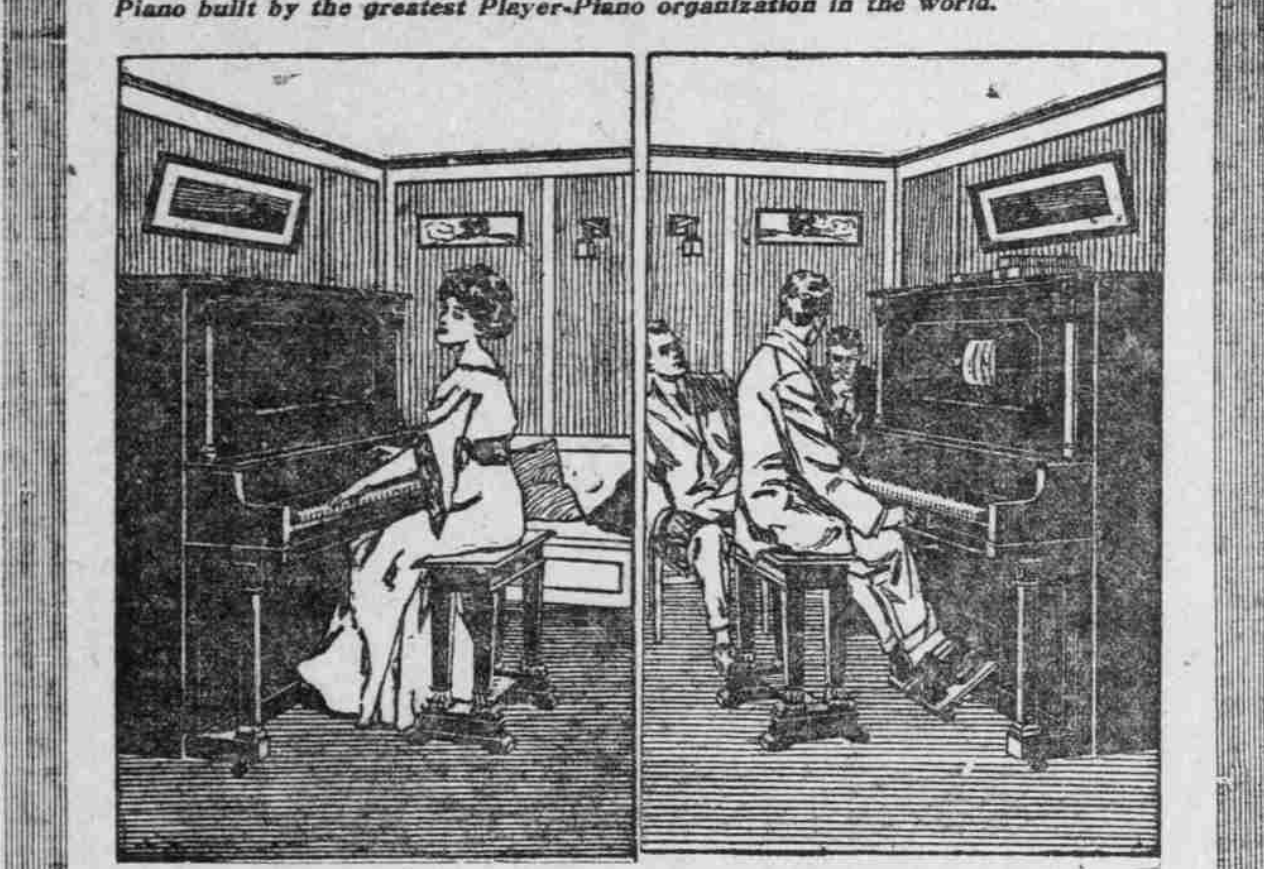
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The Player-Piano of The Kohler & Chase Piano and Player-Piano Club

Can be played by hand in the ordinary way, for it is a Player-PIANO—a piano of a high musical grade—an instrument used and endorsed by the most eminent musicians. OR—it can be played with the roll by anybody, for it is a PLAYER-Piano built by the greatest Player-Piano organization in the world.



It is a \$600 Player-Piano for \$4.85 From Now Until Christmas \$9 Cash—\$9 per Month No Extras—NO INTEREST for One Year Immediate Delivery on First Payment A Great Test

If you live in the country cut this out and mail it to Kohler & Chase 375 Washington St., Portland— Please mail free booklet and art catalogue telling all about the Kohler & Chase Co-Operative Club to

KOHLER & CHASE PIANOS AND PLAYER-PIANOS 375 Washington Street, Portland

lowest bid \$659,729 BRIDGE ESTIMATES CONSIDERED BY EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Type of Superstructure for Broadway Span to Be Determined by Engineer Modjeski.

A Pleasant Daylight Ride TO Tacoma and Seattle

The superstructure of the Broadway bridge will cost the city between \$659,729 and \$908,168 if any one of the bids opened yesterday by the bridge committee of the Executive Board is adopted. The committee at a special meeting, presided over by Mayor Rusk, received four bids. The lowest of which was \$659,729, submitted by the Pennsylvania Steel Company, of Steelton, Pa., for the Strobel style of bascule bridge. The company also bid for the construction by the Hall and the Scherzer styles of bascule, both bids being higher than that for the Strobel.

Following were the bids submitted: Sound Construction Company, for Strauss bascule \$902,168; Robert Wakefield & Co., Strauss bascule \$897,330.50; Strauss modified \$756,211; Strobel bascule \$743,975.50; Pennsylvania Steel Company, Strauss \$700,353; Strauss alternative \$660,739; Strobel \$659,729; United States Steel Products Company, Rail bascule \$782,572; Strauss revised \$791,485, official Strauss \$828,100.

The bids were turned over to W. E. Angier, representative of Ralph Modjeski, for tabulation. This work will require several days.

The question of what style of bascule bridge to adopt will be submitted to Mr. Modjeski. Representatives of the three principal types of bascule bridges were at the meeting yesterday and presented maps and models showing the working parts of their respective types of bridge. It was the opinion of Mayor Rusk that a type of bridge should be adopted which would afford the best service at the most reasonable cost. He declared the contract should not be let for one particular form of bridge because it cost less than another unless the bridge was up to the standard and required for the heavy service of a bridge over the Willamette.

DAYTON, Or., Dec. 1.—(Special.)—The women of Dayton met and organized a club to be known as the Ladies' Auxiliary to the Dayton Commercial Club. Mrs. O. B. Rippey was elected president; Mrs. Orr C. Goodrich, vice-president; Mrs. M. G. Miller, treasurer.

Four Trains Daily to Tacoma and Seattle 7:10 A. M., 10:30 A. M., 5:30 P. M., 11:15 P. M. All equally well equipped. Electric lighted throughout. Individual lights in every berth on sleeping-cars.

Three Trains Daily to Aberdeen and Hoquiam 7:10 A. M., 10:30 A. M., 5:30 P. M. TICKET OFFICES: 60 and Morrison Sts. and Union Depot. Main 244—Phones—A 1214. The Pioneer Line Northern Pacific Ry. A. D. Charlton, A. C. P. A., Portland

HAY BIDS LEGISLATORS

SPECIAL SESSION ARGUMENTS TO BE HEARD TUESDAY.

La Follette Supporters Want Presidential Preference Law Passed Before Election in 1912.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Dec. 1.—Governor M. E. Hay today extended an invitation to all members of both houses of the Legislature to be present at a meeting regarding the work at the Governor will receive petitions asking him to call a special session of the Legislature to enact a Presidential preference primary law. The Governor desires the Legislators to be present so that he can obtain their views on the question and get them to go on record regarding the work at the Governor will receive petitions asking him to call a special session of the Legislature to enact a Presidential preference primary law. The Governor desires the Legislators to be present so that he can obtain their views on the question and get them to go on record regarding the work at the Governor will receive petitions asking him to call a special session of the Legislature to enact a Presidential preference primary law. The Governor desires the Legislators to be present so that he can obtain their views on the question and get them to go on record regarding the work at the Governor will receive petitions asking him to call a special session of the Legislature to enact a Presidential preference primary law. The Governor desires the Legislators to be present so that he can obtain their views on the question and get them to go on record regarding the work at the Governor will receive petitions asking him to call a special session of the Legislature to enact a Presidential preference primary law. The Governor desires the Legislators to be present so that he can obtain their views on the question and get them to go on record regarding the work at the Governor will receive petitions asking him to call a special session of the Legislature to enact a Presidential preference primary law. The Governor desires the Legislators to be present so that he can obtain their views on the question and get them to go on record regarding the work at the Governor will receive petitions asking him to call a special session of the Legislature to enact a Presidential preference primary law. The Governor desires the Legislators to be present so that he can obtain their views on the question and get them to go on record regarding the work at the Governor will receive petitions asking him to call a special session of the Legislature to enact a Presidential preference primary law. The Governor desires the Legislators to be present so that he can obtain their views on the question and get them to go on record regarding the work at the Governor will receive petitions asking him to call a special session of the Legislature to enact a Presidential preference primary law. The Governor desires the Legislators to be present so that he can obtain their views on the question and get them to go on record regarding the work at the Governor will receive petitions asking him to call a special session of the Legislature to enact a Presidential preference primary law. The Governor desires the Legislators to be present so that he can obtain their views on the question and get them to go on record regarding the work at the Governor will receive petitions asking him to call a special session of the Legislature to enact a Presidential preference primary law. The Governor desires the Legislators to be present so that he can obtain their views on the question and get them to go on record regarding the work at the Governor will receive petitions asking him to call a special session of the Legislature to enact a Presidential preference primary law. The Governor desires the Legislators to be present so that he can obtain their views on the question and get them to go on record regarding the